

Advices from Arizona to June 14 represent the mining prospects as flattering. The Indians had plundered a camp

their houses, the Colonial Minister contents himself with saying that for the acts of his subordinates dur-

ing martial law Eyre was not altogether "irresponsible," adding that, while it is unadvisable, for prudential reasons, that he should be restored to the governorship of Jamaica, Her Majesty's Government duly appreciate the vigor and promptitude with which

he acted at the commencement of the outbreak. Her Majesty's Government and the Commissioners are considerate for Gov. Eyre's feelings and reputation: we wonder whether the mournful case of the hundreds of blacks whom his terrible "order" have widowed

of blacks whom his terrible vigilante have massacred and orphaned has given them any concern. If this is the way in which the reputation of the English nation—so greatly damaged by the Jamaica massacre—is to be vindicated, then we venture to say the national character will not easily recover the blow it has received from the doings of such men as Eyre and

One remark more in conclusion. The only justification attempted to be set up for the slaughter of the negroes was the alleged imminency of a general insurrection of the blacks throughout the island, for which, it was said, a widely-ramified plot had been laid. But this danger, the evidence

taken by the Commissioners shows, did not really exist. What, then, do those deserve who made a rebellion out of disturbances that might have been suppressed with but trifling loss of life, and who revelled for weeks in the shedding of human blood? Let those to whom "the honor of England" is committed answer.

**THE DAY.**

To-day is the second Fourth of July since the conclusion of War, and the first since the President's announcement of the actual restoration of Peace. We might have had much more to celebrate than we are called upon to-day—laws universally just, and citi-

zanship truly free; but something has been gained, in spite of those who blunder in the face of 1776, and it is a great, if not unmingled, satisfaction to go back to first principles, and refresh ourselves once more with the Declaration of Independence. We again invite the attention of orators, Democrats and otherwise, to the following immortal maxim, that

"All men are created free and equal." The joy of to-day is not tinged with the exultation that came with the military triumphs of 1865, nor with the sadness that was inseparable from Mr. Lincoln's cruel and recent death. Let all the memories of that sad way perish, its hatred, its animosity, its

strifes, and peace be really with this land. The cannons are hushed, the roses bloom on battle-fields, and curious spectators wander over ridges and streams where men recently wrestled in the agony of death and carnage. It is with no spirit of boastful remembrance that we celebrate this Fourth of July. The War confirmed it to us as the National Day, and we

trust it will always come attended with these evidences of Peace and Prosperity.

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**SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION.**

The prohibition placed by the English Government upon the transit through England of continental emigrants, has already led to the opening of direct steam

navigation between Sweden and the United States. In the first days of June, the steamer *Mauritius* left Gothenburg, with about 900 emigrants direct for the United States. The honor of opening this steam communication belongs to the American Emigrant Company of this city, which is devoting a special attention to the immigration of Scandinavians, and has

also exercised a marked influence upon the increase of this immigration. While in former years the average annual number of Scandinavian immigrants into the United States amounted to only 1,900, in 1895, the American Emigrant Company was alone instrumental in bringing over 3,000 Scandinavians. This

year the number of emigrants whom this Company have brought over already nearly reaches that number, and the aggregate number for the year is likely to exceed 6,000.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Scandinavians belong among the best immigrants which this country receives from Europe. Nearly all of those who have

thus far come are industrious and healthy. Hardly a single one of them is destitute of means. Of the 400 that were landed this week by the City of Dublin, every one brought with him an average sum of about \$150. Most of them, without stopping, go to the Western States, where they soon become thrifty, and are enough money to aid their relatives in the old

We seldom ask anything of Congress; but we beg  
the government to find a way of accomplishing all both

Houses shall have acted conclusively on the bill just reported by Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire, making provision for repairing the levees of the rivers in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. The sum appropriated is but \$1,500,000—less than a day's income of the Government—while the revenue from this year's

Cotton alone will not fall below \$10,000,000, and may reach \$80,000,000. It is greatly important to show that Southern interests are regarded even while the South is not represented. Pass this bill at once, and it will add more than \$1,500,000 to the revenue from next year's Cotton crop. We pray that it be not defeated.

A letter, dated on the 12th, from the Gulf squadron, represents that the Liberals, who have possession of all the roads leading to Tampico, are marching upon that town with every confidence of success. Guadalajara is held by Corona with 7,000 men, a larger army than the Juarists have been able to

gather for a long time, and the limits of the French occupation are gradually narrowing toward the capital of the empire. Unless the imperialists are speedily reinforced, and are able to retrieve their losses of territory by a powerful campaign, they must inevitably concentrate to make good their retreat.

The Rebel General Magruder adds his testimony to that of many other prominent men from the Rebel States whose hope in the Imperial Government has been wholly destroyed. Magruder some months ago received an appointment from Maximilian, but he has now, nevertheless, come to the conclusion "that the

Printers will find in another column Judge Small's charge to the jury in the United States Circuit

Court, in a patent suit relating to printers' inking rollers. We have used the composition of Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, involved in this suit, and find it to be a great improvement on the old composition so long in use.

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Henry Clay, in an argument for Protection, ob-

served that a Free Trader at the South clenched his argument against the iniquity and oppression of Protective Duties, by addressing a very humble, coarsely dressed auditor as follows:

"My fellow citizen! do you know that that shirt on your back cost you six cents per yard more than it need or should, in order to swell the bloated divi-

"Well, I suppose it did, if you say so," replied the sand-hiller, wriggling uneasily under the battery of eyes so suddenly concentrated on him. "I don't know how to read—I don't know hardly anything. It is owing to my ignorance, I suppose, that I can't see how that dog can give such a word on his chest, when

"I bought it for five."